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EC 733 Cga

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
DIVISION OF COTTON MARKETING



Reserve

Release - 11:00 a.m. C. S. T.

Atlanta, Georgia,
September 5, 1936.

WEEKLY COTTON GRADE AND STAPLE REPORTS FOR
SOUTHEASTERN STATES FOR WEEK ENDING
SEPTEMBER 3, 1936

Cotton grade and staple reports were issued today by the Atlanta office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and South Carolina. These reports are issued weekly during the active ginning season and are based on the classification of samples received from cooperating gins, which are selected to give a cross-section of the crop in the respective States according to major soil districts.

Samples classed this week show an improvement in both grade and staple length in comparison with samples classed last week. This week Middling and above (White) comprised 91 percent of the samples from Georgia, 75 percent from Florida, and 73 percent from Alabama. The improvement in grades for Georgia and Alabama is considerable. The report for South Carolina, the first one for the season, also shows very high grades, 94 percent for Middling and above.

The improvement in staple length this week over last week is indicated by smaller proportions representing cotton shorter than 7/8 inch which proportions for this week represent 6 percent for Georgia, 9 percent for Alabama, and 5 percent for Florida, and only one tenth of 1 percent for South Carolina. South Carolina leads in the longer lengths of staple with about 60 percent of the samples classed this week comprising lengths 1 inch and longer, in comparison with 15 percent for Georgia, 10 percent for Alabama, and 3 percent for Florida.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



Release - 11:00 a.m. - C. S. T.

Atlanta, Georgia,
September 12, 1936.

WEEKLY COTTON GRADE AND STAPLE REPORTS FOR
SOUTHEASTERN STATES FOR WEEK ENDING
SEPTEMBER 10, 1936

The weekly grade and staple reports for States in the Southeast issued today by the Atlanta office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics show improvement in staple length for Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Florida. Grades are higher this week than for last week in Georgia and Alabama, but slightly lower in Florida and South Carolina.

These reports, based on the actual classification of samples received from cooperating gins, show increased proportions for cotton 1 inch and longer this week, particularly in Georgia and South Carolina. Cotton 1 inch and longer comprises 22 percent of the samples classed from Georgia this week, against 12 percent for last week. These longer lengths, 1 inch and longer, represent 71 percent of the cotton classed this week from South Carolina ginnings, compared with 59 percent for last week.

The improvement in staple length for Alabama is indicated by the fact that less than 2 percent of the cotton classed this week is shorter than 7/8 inch in contrast to 12 percent last week. Furthermore 14 percent is 1 inch and longer this week, against 8 percent for last week.

Reports will be issued for North Carolina and Virginia as soon as gins become sufficiently active to afford representative samples from these States.

ALCOHOL

1880

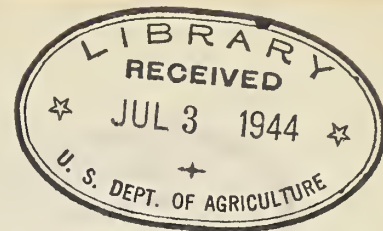


ALCOHOL is a term which is applied to a large number of different substances, but it is generally understood to mean the ethyl alcohol of wine and spirits. It is a colorless, volatile liquid, which is soluble in water and in most organic solvents. It is the active principle of many of our remedies, and is used in a great variety of preparations. It is also the basis of many of our beverages, and is the principal ingredient of wine, beer, and spirits. The alcohol of wine is produced by the fermentation of grapes, and the alcohol of spirits is produced by the distillation of grain. The alcohol of wine is generally of a lower strength than the alcohol of spirits, and is therefore less potent. The alcohol of spirits is generally of a higher strength, and is therefore more potent. The alcohol of wine is generally of a lower strength than the alcohol of spirits, and is therefore less potent. The alcohol of spirits is generally of a higher strength, and is therefore more potent.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics



Atlanta, Georgia,
September 19, 1936.

Release 11:00 a.m. - C. S. T.

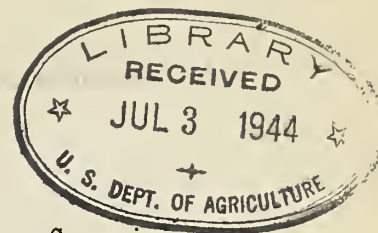
WEEKLY COTTON GRADE AND STAPLE REPORTS FOR
SOUTHEASTERN STATES FOR WEEK ENDING
SEPTEMBER 17, 1936

The weekly grade and staple reports for States in the Southeast issued today by the Atlanta office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics show slightly lower grades for cotton classed this week, as compared with last week, for Georgia and South Carolina, no important changes for Alabama, and higher grades for Florida. The report for North Carolina, the first for this season, shows that about 32 percent of the samples classed this week was Strict Middling and better grades of White cotton. This compares with 28 percent for Georgia, 27 percent for Alabama, 38 percent for Florida, and 31 percent for South Carolina.

South Carolina continues to lead the Southeastern States as regards length of staple. Over 66 percent of the cotton classed from South Carolina ginnings this season to date has been 1 inch and longer lengths. This corresponds with 63 percent for North Carolina, 19 percent for Georgia, 12 percent for Alabama, and 4 percent for Florida.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics



Release 11:00 a.m. - C.S.T.

Atlanta, Georgia,
September 26, 1936.

WEEKLY COTTON GRADE AND STAPLE REPORTS FOR
SOUTHEASTERN STATES FOR WEEK ENDING
SEPTEMBER 24, 1936

The weekly grade and staple reports for States in the Southeast issued today by the Atlanta office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics show higher grades for cotton classed this week, as compared with last week, for South Carolina, considerably lower grades for Florida, and slightly lower grades for Georgia and Alabama, and with no important changes in grades for North Carolina.

For the season to date South Carolina leads in proportions for high grades. About 37 percent of samples classed from ginnings has been Strict Middling and high grades of White cotton. This corresponds with 32 percent for North Carolina, 30 percent for Georgia, 28 percent for Florida, and 24 percent for Alabama.

Each successive report for Georgia this season has shown increases in the weekly proportions for the longer lengths of staples. This week 33 percent of the samples classed was 1 inch and longer lengths, resulting in a cumulative proportion for the season of 22 percent for this designation, 1 inch and longer.

The reports for Alabama this season have indicated a substantial improvement in staple length over last season. This improvement is evidenced by the larger proportions for 15/16 inch and longer lengths and particularly by the decreased proportion for cotton shorter than 7/8 inch. Only about 4 percent of the cotton classed this season has been of the short lengths, whereas in some former years the proportion has exceeded 25 percent.

